

THINGOE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
-----

WEST SUFFOLK.  
-----

R E P O R T  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year  
1940.

ROBT. H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Public Health Offices,

Westgate House,

13, Westgate Street,

Bury St. Edmunds.

November, 1941.

To:-

The Chairman & Members of the  
Rural District Council of Thingoe,  
in the County of West Suffolk.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable  
consideration my fifth Annual Report as Medical Officer of  
Health, being for the year ended December 31st, 1940.

Owing to the War the report has been limited on the instructions  
of the Minister of Health.

1940 was essentially a year when, in connection with  
the War effort, new and often unexpected duties arose, calling  
sometimes for initiative but more often for team work. It is  
with gratitude that I record my appreciation of the Councils  
support, the complete co-operation and assistance I have received  
throughout the year from the Clerk, Mr. A.F. Chamberlayne, from  
Mr. A.E. Ford, and from Dr. A.L. Banks, the readily available  
Senior Regional Medical Officer, at the Ministry of Health,  
Cambridge.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBT. H. CLAYTON.

Medical Officer of Health.,  
also Medical Officer of Health Cosford,  
Mildenhall and Thedwastre Rural  
Districts, Newmarket Urban District  
and Senior Assistant County Medical  
Officer of Health, West Suffolk.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR. A.E. Ford, M.S.I.A., Diploma R.S.I.,  
also Building Surveyor and Petroleum  
and Explosives Officer.

(S.M. Casson, A.R. San. I., Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A., Meat and  
Other Foods Certificate R.S.I., who was in H.M. Forces through-  
out the year, is now a prisoner of war.)

# SECTION A.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

### 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

|  |         |                          |                |             |             |             |
|--|---------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area   | ...     | ...                      | 106,500 acres. |             |             |             |
|  |         | <u>1940</u>              | <u>1939</u>    | <u>1938</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1936</u> |
| Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-year   | 16,310  | (a) 15,570<br>(b) 15,860 | 15,470         | 15,560      | 15,240      | 15,240      |
| Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book   | 4,974   | 4,683                    | 4,463          | 4,074       | 4,020       | 4,020       |
| Rateable Value   | £53,231 | £43,798                  | £42,877        | £37,521     | £34,080     | £34,080     |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate  | £230    | £194                     | £167           | £170        | £150        | £150        |
| Unemployment, even seasonable, was practically non-existent during 1940 - indeed at times the shortage of labour was marked. |         |                          |                |             |             |             |

### 2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

| <u>Live Births.</u> |                   | <u>1940</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1936</u> |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Legitimate (I.R.)   | Total             | 246         | 248         |             |             |             |
|                     | "    "    Males   | 113         | 145         |             |             |             |
|                     | "    "    Females | 133         | 103         |             |             |             |
| Illegitimate (I.R.) | Total             | 9           | 11          |             |             |             |
|                     | "    "    Males   | 8           | 5           |             |             |             |
|                     | "    "    Females | 1           | 6           |             |             |             |
| <hr/>               |                   |             |             |             |             |             |
| Legitimate (B.R.)   | Total             | 243         | 247         | 188         | 214         | 190         |
|                     | "    "    Males   | 112         | 144         | 100         | 97          | 104         |
|                     | "    "    Females | 131         | 103         | 88          | 117         | 86          |
| Illegitimate (B.R.) | Total             | 9           | 11          | 10          | 8           | 12          |
|                     | "    "    Males   | 8           | 5           | 8           | 4           | 7           |
|                     | "    "    Females | 1           | 6           | 2           | 4           | 5           |
| <hr/>               |                   |             |             |             |             |             |
| <u>TOTAL</u>        |                   | <u>252</u>  | <u>258</u>  | <u>198</u>  | <u>222</u>  | <u>202</u>  |
|                     |                   | 120         | 149         | 108         | 101         | 111         |
|                     |                   | 132         | 109         | 90          | 121         | 91          |

Live males born per 100 live females born 91 128 120 83 122  
 (a) & (B.R.) for the calculation of Birth Rates  
 (b) & (I.R.) for the calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of notifiable diseases.

In 1940, the first full War year, 91 live male births per 100 live female births occurred, whereas in the four previous years 114 live males were born per 100 live females born. In Thingoe, therefore, the proportion of male babies born in War time was not increased.

| <u>Still Births.</u> |         | <u>1940</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1936</u> |
|----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Legitimate           | Total   | 8           | 8           | 8           | 7           | 8           |
|                      | Males   | 3           | 3           | 7           | 3           | 6           |
|                      | Females | 5           | 5           | 1           | 4           | 2           |
| Illegitimate         | Total   | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2           | 1           |
|                      | Males   | 1           | 1           | 1           | 1           | 1           |
|                      | Females | 1           | 1           | 1           | 2           | 1           |



|                             | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Birth Rate Thingoe          | 15.5 | 16.6 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 13.3 |
| England & Wales             | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.8 |
| Still Births Rate per 1000  |      |      |      |      |      |
| total (live & still) births | 31.4 | 30.0 | 43.5 | 39.0 | 38.1 |

#### DEATHS.

|         |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total   | 249 | 206 | 192 | 184 | 184 |
| Males   | 126 | 109 | 101 | 94  | 103 |
| Females | 123 | 97  | 91  | 90  | 81  |

#### Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

|                                  |                     |      |      |      |      |      |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| All infants per 1000 live births | (Registrar General) | 51.0 | 19.3 | 20.2 | 22.5 | 24.8 |
|                                  | (Local)             | 54.9 |      |      |      |      |

|                             |        |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Legitimate infants per 1000 | (R.G.) | 52.8 | 20.2 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 26.3 |
| illegitimate births         | (Loc:) | 56.9 |      |      |      |      |

|   |     |     |       |       |     |
|---|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|
| Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births | Nil | Nil | 100.0 | 250.0 | Nil |
|---|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|

|   |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Deaths from Cancer (all ages and sites) | 23 | 32 | 22 | 17 | 25 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|

|                     |     |   |     |   |   |
|---------------------|-----|---|-----|---|---|
| Deaths from Measles | Nil | 1 | Nil | 1 | 2 |
|---------------------|-----|---|-----|---|---|

|                            |     |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Deaths from Whooping Cough | Nil | Nil | Nil | One | Nil |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|                                       |   |   |   |     |     |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | 1 | 1 | 1 | Nil | Nil |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----|-----|

#### Death Rate per 1000 Resident Population

|                  |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Thingoe. Crude.  | 15.3 | 13.0 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Corrected.       | 13.3 | 10.0 | 9.6  | 9.3  | 9.3  |
| England & Wales. | 14.3 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.1 |

In 1940 there was one death from Other Maternal Causes (Heading 30). The Registrar General indicated that deaths of infants under one year of age were 13 (7 males and 6 females) all legitimate infants, but one additional legitimate male death under one year was recorded locally.

On the following page is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

Only direct comparison between totals for "All Causes" in previous years is possible - not between totals for individual causes - as, for 1940, the deaths are classified under the headings given in the new Abridged list of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death - 1938.

The increase in the number of deaths under one year of age appears to have been unavoidable after birth, in view of the fact that of these 14 deaths, 8 occurred from prematurity and congenital malformation within the first ten days of life, 3 from the same causes by the end of the first month - the only 3 deaths before a year, of those surviving the first month of life, were one male at 5 months (Tonsillitis), 1 male at 7 months (Pneumonia) and 1 female at 8 months (Diarrhoea).

|       |  | Deaths at the sub-joined ages of<br>"RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or<br>beyond District. |               |                |                 |                 |                 |                |       |    |    | Registrar<br>General's Figures |     |     |     |  |
|-------|--|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|----|----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
|       |  | Under 1 year  | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 45 | 45 and under 65 | 65 and upwards | TOTAL |    |    |                                |     |     |     |  |
| 5     | Diphtheria                                     | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | -     | 1  | -  | 1                              |     |     |     |  |
| 6     | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System             | -   | -             | -              | 1               | 2               | 2               | 1              | 1     | 5  | 3  | 5                              | 3   |     |     |  |
| 7     | Other forms of Tuberculosis                    | -   | -             | -              | -               | 1               | -               | -              | -     | -  | 1  | -                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 9     | Influenza                                      | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 3               | 2              | 1     | 2  | 4  | 2                              | 4   |     |     |  |
| 13    | Cancer of b: cav: & oesoph:<br>(M) uterus (F). | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 2               | 1              | -     | 3  | -  | 3                              | -   |     |     |  |
| 14    | Cancer of Stomach<br>and Duodenum              | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 1               | 1              | 2     | 3  | 3  | 4                              | 3   | 4   |     |  |
| 15    | Cancer of Breast                               | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | 1     | -  | 1  | -                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 16    | Cancer of all other sites                      | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 3               | -              | 4     | 5  | 7  | 5                              | 7   | 5   |     |  |
| 18    | Intracran: vasc: lesions                       | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 3               | 4              | 6     | 12 | 9  | 16                             | 9   | 16  |     |  |
| 19    | Heart Disease                                  | -   | -             | -              | -               | 1               | 2               | 6              | 8     | 25 | 33 | 32                             | 43  | 32  | 4   |  |
| 20    | Other Diseases of<br>Circulatory System        | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 2               | 1              | 11    | 4  | 13 | 5                              | 13  |     |     |  |
| 21    | Bronchitis                                     | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | -               | 6              | 6     | 6  | 6  | 6                              | 6   | 6   |     |  |
| 22    | Pneumonia                                      | 1   | 1             | 1              | -               | -               | 1               | 1              | 1     | 4  | 2  | 4                              | 2   |     |     |  |
| 23    | Other Resp: Diseases                           | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 1               | 1              | 1     | -  | 2  | 1                              | 2   | 1   |     |  |
| 24    | Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum                   | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | 1     | -  | 1  | -                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 25    | Diarrhoea under 2 years                        | -   | 1             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | -     | -  | 1  | -                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 27    | Other Digestive Diseases                       | -   | -             | -              | 1               | 1               | 1               | 1              | 2     | 1  | 5  | 2                              | 5   | 2   |     |  |
| 28    | Nephritis                                      | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | 3               | 2              | 2     | 2  | 5  | 2                              | 5   |     |     |  |
| 30    | Other Maternal Deaths                          | -   | -             | -              | -               | 1               | -               | -              | -     | -  | 1  | -                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 31    | Premature Births                               | 3   | 1             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | -     | 3  | 1  | 3                              | 1   |     |     |  |
| 32    | Con. mal. birth injur:<br>infant diseases.     | 3   | 4             | -              | -               | -               | -               | -              | -     | 3  | 4  | 3                              | 4   |     |     |  |
| 33    | Suicide  | -   | -             | -              | -               | -               | -               | 1              | -     | 1  | -  | 1                              | -   |     |     |  |
| 34    | Road Traffic Accidents                         | -   | -             | -              | 1               | -               | -               | 2              | -     | 3  | -  | 3                              | -   |     |     |  |
| 35    | Other Violent Causes                           | -   | -             | -              | 1               | -               | 1               | 1              | -     | 2  | 2  | 3                              | 2   | 3   |     |  |
| 36    | All Other Causes                               | 1   | -             | 1              | 1               | 3               | 1               | 3              | 5     | 12 | 7  | 21                             | 13  | 21  |     |  |
| TOTAL |  | 8   | 6             | 1              | 1               | 1               | 5               | 2              | 7     | 5  | 25 | 27                             | 79  | 80  |     |  |
|       |  |   |               |                |                 |                 |                 |                |       |    |    | 126                            | 123 | 126 | 123 |  |



## SECTION B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### (ii)(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge, under the Directorship of Dr. A. V. Downie, has made financially possible an adequate bacteriological service. The personal energy and interest of Dr. Downie, the receipt of Monthly Progress Reviews, (which give information on bacteriological and epidemiological problems occurring throughout the country), and assistance in many forms, some of which are noted herein under Section D.1 (i) Water, and Section F. Control of Infectious Diseases have greatly benefitted the District.

#### (b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious Disease were unchanged. A new British Red Cross Society Ambulance in Bury St. Edmunds added to the general ambulance facilities available.

As County Civil Defence Ambulance Officer, acting under the direction of Dr. H. Roger, County Medical Officer of Health, I have had ample opportunities to note the benefit of having the use of Air Raid Precautions Scheme Ambulances and Sitting Case Cars in dealing with the removal of evacuees to institutions or treatment centres.

- (c) NURSING IN THE HOME. )  
(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. ) No change.  
(e) HOSPITALS. )

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1. (i) WATER.

Owing to War conditions no major extensions of water supplies were possible. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service allowed of the more satisfactory bacteriological supervision of existing supplies needed, consequent on the influx of population into the Reception Area. 181 Bacteriological reports were received on 47 different sources of water - the results and the action taken are indicated below:-


|                  | <u>Number</u><br><u>Tested.</u> | <u>Number of</u><br><u>Analysis.</u> | <u>Results.</u><br><u>Satisfac:</u> | <u>Suspici:</u> | <u>Unsatis:</u> |
|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Piped Supplies   | 7                               | 68                                   | 59                                  | 3               | 6               |
| Public Pumps     | 7                               | 26                                   | 8                                   | 4               | 14              |
| Private Supplies | 33                              | 87                                   | 44                                  | 8               | 35              |
|                  | <u>47</u>                       | <u>181</u>                           |                                     |                 |                 |

ACTION. Piped Supplies. Only one was unsatisfactory - a ram supply - the Council have since fenced off the spring.

Public Pumps. Four of the seven were unsatisfactory - warning notices were posted on these pumps.

Private Supplies. Owners of the 16 unsatisfactory private supplies were warned regarding their use.

2 new well heads were provided, three pumps repaired, the approach to one draw well made up, in addition to arranging cartage of water, during local shortage, to Council Houses at Bradfield St. George and the Pound Area at Hawstead.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30183790>



(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES.

51 visits to Shops and Offices were made.

(v) CAMPING SITES.

1 site was used, no licences issued and the estimated maximum number of campers was 8.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. )

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. ) Nil.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. )

4. SCHOOLS.

Inspection of the washing and sanitary arrangements was carried out in the elementary schools in the District and the buildings adapted as schools for evacuee children.

S E C T I O N   D.

HOUSING.

1. (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 309

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 610

(2) Dwellinghouses recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil

Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 48

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 44

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 11

(2) Dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice (a) By Owners 11

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(2) Dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice (a) By Owners 1

(c) No proceedings under Section 11, 13 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 or under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

#### 4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

- (a)(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 10
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein 10
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein 67
- (b) New cases of overcrowding reported in 1940 Nil
- (c)(i) Cases of overcrowding relieved 4
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases 29
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding Nil
- (e) The War having suspended the house building programme throughout 1940 the number of Council houses in the District remained at 402. The rent of many of these houses have been such, that, in addition to the Councils statutory contributions, an additional considerable sum has had to be found from the General Rate to balance the Housing Account. It is not surprising that in view of this favourable treatment with rents that the Council had adopted towards their own tenants, that the Council was very prompt to deal with the few cases in the District brought to their knowledge where exorbitant rents were being charged to evacuees and others newly entered into the District.

#### S E C T I O N E.

##### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

|                         |                           |     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| (a) <u>MILK SUPPLY.</u> | Registered Cowkeepers     | 159 |
|                         | Registered Retailers      | 130 |
|                         | No. of Cowsheds & Dairies | 161 |

It is not an easy matter to ensure that all milk consumed by the public is clean. Co-ordination and good will between many sections is required - the householder, the retailer, the wholesaler distributor, the cowman, the cowkeeper and the Local Authority have, each their part to play. For the Local Authority to play its part registration which allows of visitation is an essential. The Council had their responsibilities very much in mind during the year, when, on the suggestion of Dr. H.B.G. Walton, it was resolved that the Sanitary Inspector should make a survey of the whole District to ensure that any person carrying on the trade of dairyman should be brought before the notice of the Council. Mr. Ford, the Sanitary Inspector, carried out visits to all known non-designated cowkeepers and others producing milk but not trading. In November, Mr. Brown, (Chairman of the Housing & Health Committee), Mr. Marriage and Col. Harmer were appointed as a Sub-Committee to receive the report of the Sanitary Inspector on all cowkeepers within the Rural District, this Sub-Committee to report their findings to the Housing and Health Committee. As a result of this action the Council were acquainted with conditions at all known sources of milk in the District and the Sanitary Inspector was able to visit and advise all persons concerned in milk production.

The following number of defects were found in Cowsheds and Dairies during 170 visits. The number in brackets indicates the remedies carried out:-

Floors 16 (5), Walls 18 (4), Mangers 5 (4), Light 16 (3), Drainage 16 (4), Approaches 8 (1) and Limewashing and Cleanliness 7(4). 16 notices in respect of unclean milk were issued, 3 persons trading from unregistered premises were found.

##### (b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Centralised slaughtering has taken regular killings out of the District. With the co-operation of a Justice of the Peace, 3 carcasses of Mutton in a state of advanced decomposition (237 lbs) was formally seized. 106 lbs of Pork were destroyed, a tubercular head (13 lbs) and a carcass affected with swine fever (93 lbs).



(c) ADULTERATION, ETC. No change.

(d) CHEMICAL & BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Dr. Greenburgh, the Public Analyst at Cambridge, has shown great interest in the subject of "Gas Contamination of Food". I was able after holding a Conference of Sanitary Inspectors to discuss these new duties placed upon the District Councils to arrange for Dr. Greenburgh to give informal talks which were very helpful and much appreciated by the Sanitary Inspectors of my five Districts.

(e) NUTRITION.

Very important benefits should ensue from the almost total acceptance throughout the District of the National Milk Scheme introduced by Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, whereby 1 pint of milk per head per day is available to expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age not attending school, at 2d per pint, without regard to income. To the same classes of people the same quantity is supplied free where the household income complies with certain requirements. Dried milk can be supplied in some cases in lieu of fresh milk.

The year was marked by the inauguration of a Mobile Feeding Canteen run and organised by the Women's Voluntary Service on behalf of the Local Authority. This "Mobile British Restaurant", despite the general curtailment of some foods supplied attractive mid-day meals of substance and considerable variety. The energetic persons concerned in its conception, organisation and management have the double satisfaction of knowing that this venture was successful both in popularity and financially.

(f) SHELL-FISH (Molluscan) No change

(g) WATER CRESS No Change

## S E C T I O N F.

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The influx of evacuees into the District brought an increase in Infectious Diseases entailing an increase in responsibility, with sometimes considerable worry and occasionally financial strain to the foster-parents. The main contribution that this District could make in the Battle of Britain was to receive and keep as many evacuees as possible. In a year, when Isolation Hospital accommodation was often strained and sometimes nearly swamped, the residents of this District who acted as foster-parents and home-nursed ailing children have special cause to be proud of their contribution.

Districts such as Thingoe have reason for satisfaction that there is now available an adequate bacteriological service - for example on being called to advise on a succession of cases of scarlet fever in a large school, I was able to hand throat and nose swabs from 368 scholars and staff to Dr. Downie at the Emergency Laboratory at Cambridge. Dr. Downie indentified 3 scholars who were carrying Haemolytic Streptococci of the same Group and Type as that found in the cases. The isolation of these 3 scholars terminated the schools epidemic.

In conjunction with the Emergency Laboratory Service at Cambridge and in co-operation with the West Suffolk Education Committee (Chief School Medical Officer - Dr. H. Roger) at whose schools immunisation of both school and pre-school age children was carried out, immunisation of the children in the District was commenced at the end of 1940 - 222 school children and 51 pre-school children received their first dose in December, 1940. - by September, 1941, 2104 school (91%) and 642 pre-school (43%) had completed their course of Diphtheria Immunisation.



ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR, 1940

| Disease.       | Total cases notified |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |           | Cases admitted to |  |
|----------------|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-------------------|--|
|                |                      | -1 | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 20- | 35- | 45- | 65- | Hospital. | Deaths.           |  |
| Scarlet Fever  | 112                  | -  | 1  | -  | 2  | 6  | 29 | 39  | 22  | 7   | 3   | 3   | -   | 28        | -                 |  |
| Whooping Cough | 10                   | 1  | -  | 1  | -  | -  | 7  | 1   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -         | -                 |  |
| Diphtheria     | 9                    | -  | -  | -  | 1  | -  | 3  | 2   | -   | 3   | -   | -   | -   | 7         | 1                 |  |
| Erysipelas     | 3                    | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -   | -   | 1   | -   | -   | 2   | -         | -                 |  |
| Measles        | 75                   | -  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 24 | 36  | 4   | 7   | -   | -   | -   | -         | -                 |  |
| Pneumonia      | 10                   | -  | 1  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -   | -   | 3   | -   | 4   | 2   | -         | 6                 |  |
| TOTAL          | 219                  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 4  | 7  | 63 | 78  | 26  | 21  | 3   | 7   | 4   | 35        | 7                 |  |

The subject of the control of epidemics under War conditions is one that naturally causes concern. Dr. Banks, the Senior Regional Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, Cambridge, and Dr. Downie, Director of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge, have been in close co-operation in preparing plans to deal with such conditions and have discussed the subject with me, with special reference to the introduction should need arise, of mass immunisation, emergency chlorination of water, extension of pasteurisation of milk supplies and the bacteriological checking of water supplies if there is reason to suppose that bombing may have disturbed water supplies so that contamination may arise.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality during 1940.

| Age Periods  | NEW CASES   |    |                 |    | DEATHS.     |    |                 |    |
|--------------|-------------|----|-----------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|----|
|              | Respiratory |    | Non-respiratory |    | Respiratory |    | Non-respiratory |    |
|              | M.          | F. | M.              | F. | M.          | F. | M.              | F. |
| 15 - 25      | -           | 1  | -               | -  | 1           | 2  | -               | -  |
| 25 - 35      | 1           | -  | -               | -  | 1           | 1  | -               | -  |
| 35 - 45      | -           | -  | 1               | -  | 1           | -  | 1               | -  |
| 45 - 55      | 1           | 2  | -               | 1  | 1           | -  | -               | -  |
| 65 & upwards | -           | -  | -               | -  | -           | 1  | -               | -  |
| TOTAL        | 2           | 3  | 1               | 1  | 4           | 4  | 1               | -  |

58 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1940 - the figures for 1939, 1938, 1937 and 1936 are also shown below:-

|            | Pulmonary. |    | Non-Pulmonary. |    | Total. |    |
|------------|------------|----|----------------|----|--------|----|
|            | M.         | F. | M.             | F. | M.     | F. |
| 31. 12. 40 | 21         | 21 | 11             | 5  | 32     | 26 |
| 31. 12. 39 | 22         | 21 | 11             | 8  | 33     | 29 |
| 31. 12. 38 | 22         | 16 | 11             | 7  | 33     | 23 |
| 31. 12. 37 | 23         | 17 | 9              | 6  | 32     | 23 |
| 31. 12. 36 | 17         | 16 | 7              | 11 | 24     | 27 |